The National Republican.

VOL. XIX---NO. 215.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1879.

FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

Westward.

Under Cover After Fifty days' Camping Out -A Visit to the Military Camp-Changes Wrought by a Judicious Officer-Miners and Workers Supplant the Apache Agricultural and Mineral Wealth.

Within Seventy-five Miles of Tacson.

HUACHUCA MOUNTAINS, MILITARY CAMP, ARIZONA, July 12. To the Editor of the National Republican: Six: Sometimes where grasses grow and the cricket sang, sometimes where sand was hard and the infinite blue above us. Never a night did we turn our eyes to the heavens and behold the indescribable lustre of its constellations and stars that we did not thank God for the spot, the seene, and the time. To-night we have just walked from "officers' quarters" in this mountain military camp, under the cak embowered beauty of one of the finest spots we have seen in the Territory, in company with Major Whiteside and Surgeon Gardener, of the Sixth United States Cavalry,

Are white and seventeen colored. The death rate to date has been thirty-three and onethird per cent. The Howards to-morrow will open a supply depot at No. 220 Main street, from which will be furnished nourishments and stimulants to indigent sick on the requisition of Howard physicians, four of whom are noon to R. E. Webb, an employe of W. H. Horton & Co., who is reported sick with the fever. Among the convalescents are Chas. Stary, Frederick Bartliff and the wife of Chief of Police Athy, who is progressing favor-Gardener, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, stationed at this post. They conducted us ably. along a devious way to the Burton Hotel, which lies at the foot of the mountain, amidst clustered white oaks, in front of which a small stream, over a bouldered bed, makes its way. Hither these clever officers have conducted us which the San P. dro runs, and which, in unwhich the San P. dro runs, and which, in undulations and extensive levels, reaches about
thirty miles in vidth, and seventy in length.
Three-quarters of it is covered with choice
gramms grass, with here and there a cienega,
or spring, a little stream which like Burns
"snow flake," might be seen in some low
varley, "a moment white, then lost forever,"
in the soil, or gone from evaporation, as it
flowed. Over much of it musquite wood
grows. At any spot almost, by a little digging, water could be reached; and yet there
are not to day, on this vast "pleyas" of rich
adobe soil, more than three or four ranchers
growing cattle and sleep when thousands growing cattle and sheep when thousands might herd them on its luxuriant grasses the might herd them on its luxuriant grasses the year through, with little expense or care. It lies between the Tombstone and Whetstone mountains on one side, and the great Huachues chain on the other. The road across it, was directly in a southwest line to the military camp Starting from Charleston, where the great mills of the Tough Nut and Contentious mines are. The night before we started we had met Colonel John D. Graham, of California, who, for twenty years, has been pioneering it in

"campers table," and feasted on a bountiful breakfast. After which we were off, four in number, for a two hundred "mile trip, amongst mountains and mines. Our greeting in the military camp, at the Huachuca, was cordial. Colonel Graham is as full of fun as Dundreary, or as intellectual, when necessary, as a Senator. The officers of the army, when relieved of the restraints rmalities of duty, seem to me to be highest qualities for entertaining; shaking off the restraints of the stranger, bis ding him be at ease, as at home, and capable of invoking pleasure, and inspiring conversation in any company, under all circumstances; and these officers made us all at home in a moment; voted us the freedom of camp, and we enjoyed remarkably the evening with them. Major Whiteside was detailed for duty here

Major Whiteside was detailed for duty here two and a-half years ago. He found the whole region deserted; but one man near his intended camp, owing to border and Indian trouble. By his vigor, courage, sound judgment and alertness, he has quisted the border, corraled the troublesome Apache, and brought into the district two thousand carnest pioneer miner and workers; the result of which is the open and workers; the result of which is the open-ing of mines, starting of towns, the erection of mills, &c. He has been a discreet, careful, watchful officer in his camp; and on all that would quiet and build up the country. The camp was chosen by himself, instead of "Crit-tenden," further West, and we should think wisely. It lies at the base of the greatest mountain peaks of the range, where the gorge between them widons to a grassy valley of a fourth of a mile or more, gently sloping, winding through which a sweet stream flows, afford ing water supplies for the camp, and over which oak trees grow—much resembling an old apple orchard of a New England farm. Officers quarters are built in neat style of adobe brick, and are very home-like, especially at Major Whiteside's, where the hand of a good wife Whiteside's, where the many of the haste has come to the rescue with exquisite taste has come to the rescue with exquisite taste has come to the rescue adornments. The hospital in simple home adornments. The hospital tents were clean and cheerful; the mess room, tents were clean and cheerful; the mess room, built of lumber, was large enough for eighty soldiers; the tents of the troops were fixed upon a base of bourds three feet high; the reading or "loading room" was large, clean and provided with papers, &c., while the whole camp was bright, clean, embowered and attractive. The sutler's store was in the hands of Fred. Austin, esq., late of Tueson, and it was full of everything which such a spot requires. About the camp were some contractors and a few Mexican families who work for them. The hotel is well kept, and in this cool mountain retreat will yet become a place of resort for the Arizonian. In rugged and savage grandeur the mountain lifts its dark and green-tinged sides for a thousand fect into the air (where we saw storm clouds breakinto the air (where we saw storm clouds break ing as we approached them from thirty miles away), while the camp itself stood 5,000 feet away), while the camp itself stood 5,000 lees above the sea's level; and a delicious air per petually keeps blowing. In the cool of the morning, we walked for niles up the gorge, where the impending rocks hung in dreadful suspense, and where the oak, willow and sycamore tree threw deep shades, and weed and vine flourished luxuriantly. All was lonely and silcut, save the ten thousand mock ing birds which song on every bough, and the present and directed little raddy-necked humming bird that made Miles on the 17 instal its low greetings to the valley flowers. Around brothers was killed. this one spot there is wood, water and grass in abundance for scores of actilers. Let them come and stock these waste plains with catalo and sheep. The mountain silver, gold and copper, valuable specimens of ore side assured us he had himself a copper claim near by yielding 60 per cent. of pure metal,

A NIGHT OF INDOOR REST.

and that the wealth of the hills was immeasurable. Many hundreds of dollars have been found in "placers," just below the camp of the finest gold. The camp is eighteen miles from the Mexican line and seventy-five miles from Tucson.

B. M. H.

THE YELLOW FEVER. The Situation at Memphis Yesterday.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 3.—There were fourteen new cases and six deaths from fever on Saturday. The total number of deaths according to the official announcement of the Board o Health, for the week ending at six o'clock last night were fourty-four. From yellow fever twenty-six. The deaths for the preceding the maximum death rate has been reached and a decrease in the number of deaths can reason ably be expected. To-day twelve new cases clicket sang, sometimes where sand was hard and the liz rd raw, sometimes where rock was piled and the scorpion slept, sometimes in valley, sometimes on Mesa, or mountain tops, for two months past, have we slept on the old "footstool," with only a blanket beneath us and the infinite blue above us. Never a night are white and seventeen colored. The death where the colored were sless reported to the Board of Health. Two deaths were also remained to the lower state of the Unite District of Columbia rates levied in Washing seventy-three sick people, fifty-six of whom are colored, were reported to the being better proved to the being better proved to the several several out of the several several out of the several several several out of the several sev Stary, Frederick Bartliff and the wife of Chief of Police Athy, who is progressing favor-

CROWDS AT LONG BRANCH.

Open Violation of the Excise Law.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 3.—The largest number of excursionists ever in Long Branch was here Hither these elever officers have conducted us for sleep. We find our blankets spread on the uncarpeted floor ready for us; the south window and door open, and a cool air current rushing through and out of a wide, open east window, account of overcrowding. Throughout the through and out of a wide, open east window, from which, as we lie down, we may look on mountain and star; and sweetly sleep til the "morning cometh." This is the first might of indoor rest we have had for fifty days. We have traveled all day to-day over the magnificent Mesa, through a portion of which the San P. dro runs, and which, in unformal to the first complaint. The Messis Leland gave \$500 additional bail each for examination on Thursday for yielding the expension and on the first complaint. for violating the excise law on August 1 and 2. Justice Pitcher has issued warrants for violations of the State law by the Mesers Lehand on July 30 and 31. The warrants are in the hands of Constable Robert Fuller, who has not yet served them. It is said that freel complaints will be supported by the server before the said that the said that freel complaints will be made to morrow before Justice Walter R. Brinley, of Long Branch, for the open violation of the excise law to-day.

FIGHT WITH DESPERADOES.

A United States Marshal Fatally Wounded GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 3 .- A special dispatch to the News from Arlington says Deputy United States Marshal George White and party, with their prisoner, "Tom" Alford, while, en route for Fort Worth, were attacked by three of Alford's brothers, and in the skirmish which ensued White was shot in the grein and perhaps fatally wounded. Two of the Alford's were wounded, but they rescued the prisoner and escaped.

General Grant in Japan.

for twenty years, has been pioneering it in Arizona with unflaging zeal, amidst ten thousand perils. He is a man full of the noblest impulses, and has a heart big as a Cali-

fornia beet, warm as Yuma sands, and brave as Custer. We made an engagement to meet him Custer. We made an engagement to meet bin at soven o'clock next morning, at "Three Brothers Mine," to do which we had to walk about four miles from our camp in Tombstone.

So at the o'clock as the early covote barked in the corresponding to about four miles from our camp in Tombstone. So at five o'clock, as the early coyote barked avish entertainments on a sumptuous scale and every musquite tree was vocal with bird Every day and night there were fresh novel-ties for his diversion. General Grant had an audience with the Emperor on July 4. His music, we were up, packed our satchel, swung the ever-protecting blanket over our back, and in the grey of the morning made our long lonely walk, found the Colonel's camp, and with that splendid hospitality which meets Majesty, alluding happily to a coincidence of the date, said the sole obstacle to harmony was caused by the demeanor of the English the stranger here, we were soon scated at the "campers table," and feasted on a bountiful officials, who persistently keep aloof from General Graut, and decline to give salutes or recognition. General Grant, after visiting various points, will sail for Yezo. He will start for America the last week in August.

Drowned at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 3,-Citales Prince, aged twenty-three years, of Lake street. West Hoboken, N. J., was drowned while bathing in front of Mrs. Pratt's cottage north of the Brighton Hotel, at four o'clock this afternoon. He came here last evening to see his betrothed, and she, with several other ladies, were looking at his excellent swimming, when he suddenly threw up his arms, shouted help and rank. His body had not been recovered at six p. m. The deceased was a lithographer in the employment of Schumaker & Etlinger, corner of Matt and Bleecher streets, New York.

A Dangerous Yacht.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3 .- The steam yacht Farrington, which sank the Clayton on Thursday, came into collision last night with the steam yacht Flora near the Thousand Island Park. Both yachts had a full compliment of persons on board. The Flora was beached to prevent sinking. The licenses of Captain Woodledge, of the Farrington, and Captain Brush and Engineer Radway, of the phine, have been revoked by the Govern ment Inspectors.

A Kansas Town Raided.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 3 .- Four unknown men, appased to belong to a gang of desperadoes in the Indian Territory, rode into Concyville, Kan., yosterday and robbed the postoffice and committed other depredations. The citizens resisted, one of whom, named Fitzpatrick, was killed; another, named Roberts, was wounded. The robbers then left, and shortly after a de-tachment of United States troops started in pursuit of them, but at last accounts had made no arrests.

Fatal Railroad Accident. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 3,-Phillip Buttrop, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, fell between the moving cars of a freight

train, while passing through this city at three

o'clock this morning, and received such serious injuries that he died at two o'clock this after-noon. He resided in Albany. Fatal Boiler Explosion. TURNER'S FALLS, Mass., Aug. 3 .- One of the rotary bollers in the Montague Paper Company's mill, in this place, exploded about eleven o'clock on Saturday evening, killing one man, Daniel Leavy, and slightly wound-

e to the mill. Sitting Bull at the Front. Sr. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 3 .- A special dispatch from Fort Buford says Sitting Bull was

ing two others. Considerable damage was

present and directed the fight with General Miles on the 17 instant, and that one of his

Kentucky Election To-day LOUISVILLE KY., AUG. 3.—At the general election to morrow the State officers, half of the Senate, and a new House of Representa-The mountains, too, are rich with election to morrow the State officers, half of and copper. We saw numerous the Senate, and a new House of Representatives will be elected. The question of calling a constitutional convention will also be decided.

THE NEW WATER RATES.

Some Further Suggestions to the Commissioners.

Provisions of the Law Plainly Set Forth-Its Repeated Violation as Plainly Shown -Funds Used for Other Purposes Than Paying the Cost of Distribution-No Necessity for the Increase.

Misuse of the Water-Rate Fund. week were 34. Physicians are sanguine that [Continuation of the Article of Saturday by

Suggester.] Permit me now to add a few suggestions, which may call out others having more time, and being better prepared to discuss these

Section 198 of said chapter 8, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, provides: "The water rates levied in Washington and Georgetown shall never (?) be a source of revenue, other than as a means of keeping up to said cities a supply of water, but shall constitute a fund exclusively for the maintenance, management, and repairs of the system of water distribu-This also was in the act of 1859, do-

tion." This also was in the act of 1859, do-nating the water works.

Other sections make provisions for a "water tax" for distributing mains on real estate, to "consitute a fund to be used exclusively to defray the cost of distribution of the water, including all necessary fixtures and machinery connected with such distribution."

"Fire plugs" are also provided for by a like tax.

And all tapping and connections, and work done for the benefit of individuals, are pro-vided for at rates giving a profit to the de-

partment.

the law-makers, and did they ever intend to give general authority to the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, or the District, to make the laying of new mains or other additions to the system a charge upon the water

It would seem not, since in 1870 special authority was required and given, by act of July 14, to lay a new main from the aqueduct to Capitol Hill, the cost to be borne by Washington and Georgetown, and authorizing such corporations to "increase the present water rates and water taxes to such an amount as

may by them be deemed necessary."

But section 5 of the act provides, "That for

so charged ?

so charged?

Inving this authority alone to base their action upon, could said corporations or their successors charge said fund with any greater amount or any larger proportion of the expenses, whatever they may have been, for laying down said water main?

By the same act they were authorized to in-By the same act they were authorized to in-crease the water taxes to meet part of such ex-penses. Was this done, and how much was realized, and how was it expended? Was the main laid as provided for? The law every-where recognizes and makes a clean distinc-tion between the "water-rents fund" and the "water-tax fund." How have the books of een kept? Have the funds been distinct, or, like the statement pub-

been jumbled together?

In this statement we find him justifying the ection of the Commissioners in increasing the rates from \$83,583.08 to \$136,570.00 because the present rates are not sufficient to meet ex-penditures and liabilities chargeable to water

ished by Mr. Commissioner Phelps, have all

But how is this made out? First bonds out standing, \$408,000.00. What are these bonds? The Legislative Assembly, by act of July 20, 1871, in professed compliance with the act of Congress of July 14, 1870, from which I have quoted above, and to provide in part for the laying of said main, authorized bonds to be issued to the amount of \$450,000.00, and provided for their payment out of the water fund. not the water-rent fund, but the "water fund," which would seem to include both water rates and water taxes. A sinking fund of \$15,000 per year was also provided for and an appro-priation from the same "water fund" to meet he annually accruing interest.

Now, of this amount, is it not questionable whether all over \$300,000, provided for by the

act of Congress, was not without authority? But, if authorized, was not \$300,000 of it chargeable to the water-rent fund, and the balance \$150,000 to the water main tax fund? If this \$15,0000 to the water main tax fund? If this be so, then if \$15,000 per year has been taken from the water rents, to take up these bonds, should not the whole be credited to that fund, so that the original indebtedness of the fund would be reduced from \$300,000 to about \$250,000? And if the interest on the whole sum has been paid from rents, should not the fund.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August'4, 1879. be credited, with what has been paid on the \$150,000 not chargeable, to such fund?

If this be done, will not the debt legally

In setting forth the future requirements for whole statement-water reuts, and water \$7, instead of \$5.50, as I had it, the basement

department? The statement itself shows as to prove to the Commissioners that I do not where large amounts for mains, "which were intend to do them any injustice. I bear these to be provided for by taxes," were paid from gentlemen no personal ill will. the water rents. And \$166,350 S per cent water

management and repairs, unless specially pre-vided for by law, as in the case of the \$300,-

00 above.

If a correct accounting was had with that fund, would there not appear to be a large surplus, sufficient even to wipe out the balance of the \$300,000 and interest 7 If this fund has

of the \$300,000 and interest? If this fund has been used for other than legitimate purposes, if the fund has been berrowed from or robbed, should it not be credited to relieve the water-takers from having saddled upon them the delinquent taxes of others or from being called called upon to pay what should be a charge upon the whole body of the people?

For if, in the management of our District or municipal affairs, the fund belonging sacredly to the class of water-takers, has been used to meet general liabilities for the benefit of the whole, then it should be made good again from the source receiving the benefit? In other words, if this thing is probed to the bottom, will it not appear that the "water-rents fund" is amply sufficient to meet all outstanding charges against it and pay expenses and repairs and sumicient to meet all outstanding charges against it and pay expenses and repairs and leaving a surplus in the treasury? If so, should not this supposed indebtedness be provided for by a general tax or a general tax be levied to make good the water-rents fund?

That the law has been "beaten" and the water rents been made "a source of revenue" water rents been made "a source of revenue" for purposes other than "those embraced in the law; and that they have not been kept as" a fund exclusively for the maintenance, management and repairs of the system of water distribution is most obvious. Shall they could ue to be so used by a whip-the-devil-round-the-stump way of keeping accounts? If then there be no necessity for increasing the water reuts to meet the legitimate charges upon the fund, this action of the Commissioners is without support, or sanction of law, for they are not authorized to establish them at rates beyond what is necessary to meet those charges.

youd what is necessary to meet those charges. In fact the old rates being fixed to give a revenue beyond which is chargeable to water-rents, should they not be reduced, and is it not the right of the water-takers to have them reduced?

SUGGESTER.

THE WATER WE DRINK.

Official Analysis of Samples from Eight Dr. G. S. De Sniedt, the chemist, entrusted with the duty of analyzing samples of water from the different pumps of the city, on Saturday submitted to the Health Officer reports

of analysis of eight pumps, as follows: Pump corner of Fifth and D streets north-

cast:

The sample was clear and transparent, and contained a normal quantity of atmospheric air—28 cuble centimeters per 1,000 grammes of water; no other gases except a small percentage of carbonic acid. Pure water, 000.58; solid residue, 42; composed of chloride of lime, carbonale do., carbonate of magnesia, chloride of sodum. silica and iron traces: organic matter 50; total, 1,000.03. I consider this as a good portable water.

Pump corner of Fourth and F streets north-

But section 5 of the act provides, "That for the purpose of enabling the corporations aforesaid to carry out the provisions of this act it shall be competent for them to borrow, in such proportions as they may deem necessary, a sum of money not exceeding \$250,000 for the city of Washington, and \$40,000 for the city of Georgetown, redeemable within a period of two years, out of any revenue to be derived from water ronts."

Here, then, was clearly a limited authority to charge the water-rent fund (\$300,000) for a water main.

Without this authority could it have been so charged?

Here, they are the same of the same of the same of sould be same of sa

outhwest. southwest.

Clear and transparent, normal quantity of atmospheric air and earbenic acid. Pure water, 19924; solid residue, 0.75; composed of chloride of line, corbonate do, sulpinate of magnesia, do, alminium; organic matters, 0.006; total, 1000.00. I consider this a good potable water.

Pump corner of Thirtcenth and D streets such these.

outhwest.

southwest.

The water was not perfectly clear, and the microscopic examination showed the existence of some infinorias of that class existing in fresh water. I remarked principally the heromapolypoinm. Fure water, 920.35; solid residue, 0.3450 (chloride of lime, suiphate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, philesis eigenic matters, 9.0925; total, 920,000. The organic matters were constraints auture therefore I canadate the

f a vegetable nature, therefore I conclude this rater to be of a tolerable quality. Pump on Eleventh street, between F and Clear and transparent; normal quantity of at-

Gear and transparent; normal quantity of at-mospheric air and carboole gases. Pure water, 1995.70; solid readdue, 0.33, composed of chloride of line, carbonate of line, silicate of alumnia, traces of magnesia; organic matters, 0.03; total, 1.000.00. Good potable water. Pump on Twelfth street, between G and H

streets northwest.

Clear and transparent: normal quantity of atmospheric air and earbonic seld. Pure water, 959.72; solid residue, 0.28, composed of chioride of lime, do, solium, carbonate of lime, silicate of alumnia organic matters, 0.00; total, 1,000.00. Good pota-

Pump corner of Fourth and E streets, Capi-ol Hill.

tol Hill.

Clear; some organic filaments floating in the water; normal quantity of atmospheric air and carbonic acid. Pure water, 999.8000; solid residue, 9.15, composed of chioride of lime, do, sodium carbonate of lime, silica traces, vegetable organic matter, 0,0310; total, 1,000.00. Tolerable quality Pump on Eighth street, near M streets, north-

Normal quantity of atmospheric air and carbonic acid, pure water, 599 St. solid residium, 0.1 posed of chbride of lime, carbonate of lin banate of magnesia, traces of silica: organic 0.00; total, 1000.00. Very good potable water

To the Editor of the National Republican : Sin: Will you allow me space to state that

in my letter to Commissioner Phelps, as pubchargeable to the water-rents fund, on account lished in the Eresing Star of the 2d inst. the of these bonds, be considerably less that \$225.— Georgetown pump was left out of the estimate of Georgetown pump was left out of the estimate of expenses for running the Water Department the In setting forth the future requirements for 1880, the whole amount of sinking fund and interest on bonds is again charged against the rents, and for laying water mains and improvement of water supply to high grounds, in all \$37,000, clearly not chargeable to the water rents at all. And so we have it through the public statement water whole statement—water rearts, and water \$7, instead of \$5.50, as I had it, the basement, main taxes, and water tax permits, &c., all though nearly under ground, being reckoned as one story. This would make the increase of rent in my case about forty-three per cent, statement. It is all well, no doubt, from the standpoint of those who want to raise money, and are not particular whether it comes from the converted for the converted at \$40,000. In other words, Mr. Corcoran's house, which is assessed at \$40,000. In other words, Mr. Corcoran's house, which the comparative few who are water-takers and ought not to pay it, or the whole community, who are chargeable, and ought to meet it. By this jumbling of funds, which the law thus \$3,500 house, where I cannot get a drop of contemplated should be kept separate, is not the water-taker made to suffer by having the burdless of others. burdens of others thrown upon them? And is what our worthy Commissioners call fixing under this jumbling system of book-keeping "uniform" water rates according to the assessed have not the water rents been used to meet value of property. I make this correction delinquencies and defaications all through the because I wish to be correct in figures as well And is what our worthy Commissioners call fixing ontlemen no personal ill will.

And now to prove that I am acting in good

the water rents. And \$169,350 \$ per cent water certificates, which were to "have been provided for from water main taxes," but "large amounts remained uncollected," and "advances were made from water rents and the general funds to pay them."

And new to prove that I am acting in good faith in this matter, and mean just what I say, I hereby offer to procure the services of a first-class business man and accountant, who will guarantee to take charge of the Water Department and run it in a first-class business. to pay them."

It is true that in this statement the "water fund"—not the water-rents fund—is credited with the uncollected main taxes. But does not this reveal to us the illegal manner in which the rents have been applied and the acquired funds for the counts kept?

Department and run it in a first-class business manner the coming year for \$30,000, which sum shall include all chircal duties, inside and out, purchase and making of tags, repairs and material for same, horses and carriages, contingencies, cost of running stand pipe and counts kept? counts kept?

Are there not many other instances where the water reuts have been used as a revenue to furnish funds for other purposes than those provided by law? Are there not defalcations

Georgetown pump, and all other expenses that can properly be chargoable to water reuts of copt interest on bends and the sinking fund.

This, at the old rates, would leave a surplus of provided by law? Are there not defalcations bonds for this year, and \$15,000 for the sinking and delinquencies besides what has been shown?
Have not the water rents for the last twenty
years been far in excess of the legitimate expenditures charge ble to the fund? Remonwhy should they not be put back at once to ber, that there is nothing thus properly where (until the first day of January at least) chargeable to it except the proper expenses of they legally belong.

J. H. CRANE.

OFFICIAL STRATEGY.

Dodge of the Commissioners to Avoid Legal Penalties.

An Attempt to Condemn Land for a Road way for the Purpose of Constructing a Sewer-Some Interesting Developments Before the Jury Last Saturday-The Property-Owners Oppose It.

The Boundary Street Sewer. The large sewer now in the course of co truction along Boundary street northeast, and which will run through certain private grounds, and finally discharge into the Eastern Branch. above the jail, is likely to give opportunity for lively legal fighting, if it does not result in

On July 14 Mr. Kramer gave notice to the Commissioners that he objected to the running of the contemplated road through his premises, and if it was done be should institute a claim

for \$10,000 damages to his property.

Mr. Lewis Clephane, another interested party, replied to the published notice that he was owner of lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Isherwood, and one of the trustees for the entire Isher-wood property, and entered his protest against the proposed condemnation. He says that "when the trustees made the sub-division of the Isherwood property, they laid off public streets through it parallel to and in continuanot, in my judgment, required for any practi-cal use for a road, as it would begin nowhere,

the vicinity that I can hear of.

The value of my own lots (5, 6, 7 and 8 of Isherwood) would be entirely destroyed, as, also, other lots owned by me adjacent thereto greatly damaged should the public road be made. Little or no attention was paid to these protests, and on July 21 the Commissioners transmitted a letter to the Marshai of the District, requesting that a jury be summoned to condemn the land for a road in the county, through the land of Andrew Kramer, and the lots designated in Isherwood, and at the same fime calling attention to the fact.

"Your committee find by the cash-book of the "Your committee find by the cash-book of the cas and the lots designated in Isherwood, and at the same time calling attention to the fact that the District, by a provious agreement, enjoyed the right of way over the land of Mr. Kramer. In pursuance of this request the Marshal, on the following day notified Messra, Kramer and Clenhane and suppared a large

as proposed it would stop his business to some extent. It would ruin his ice-pond, damage his stable \$600, slaughter house \$500, per s \$200, and compel blur to raise the land to a corres-

sower on the top of that road. Would the property-holders of the ground which it then be able to claim damages.

Mr. Hine—That is the question.

know that there has not. Then what right has the Commissioners to open this road?

Mr. Miller—It is morely a question of fact to this jury to open a roadway.

Mr. Clephane—Is it not a fact that you have

British Military Operations in Zuzu-

ntracted for a twenty-two feet sewer through Mr. Miller-I don't know. This jury has ot only one fact to consider under their oath.

Mr. Clephane—Then present to this jury the petition asking for the opening if this road.

Mr. Hine—This jury not only has to consider the road but the results to follow. If Mr. Miller will say that it is not the intention to put a sewer there, but merely a road, then that would not be resisted.

Mr. Miller did not answer. The examination of Mr. Gleason was then resumed. Ho said that the ground would have to be graded on each side of the sewer for 100 feet to bring

o \$18,000.

Mr. Clephane said that the jury were called

m.
The width of the road is aixty feet, which

nd see if he will not know.

Mr. Kramer was recalled, and testified that Licurenaut Hoxic had charge of the work and told him that back of his slaughter-house the sewer would be from five to six feet above ground. At this point the inquisition was adjourned until to-morrow at eleven A. M.

streets through it parallel to and in continua-tion of the present city streets, thus sacrificing Saturday night at 1115 Pennsylvania avenue, a large amount of property to public use. The contemplated road would entirely rule the tary. The principal business of the meeting ran nowhere, end nowhere, is of no benefit or convenience to the public, and is certainly not asked for by any persons living anywhere in the vicinity that I can hear of.

and the lots designated in Isherwood, and at the same fine calling attention to the fact that the District, by a previous agreement, enjoyed the right of way over the land of Mr. Kramer. In pursuance of this request the Marshal, on the following day notified Messra.

Kramer and Clephane and summoned a jury to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 2, to assers. Just to meet at the City Hall on August 3, and the had disposed of 210 medals for say, 57, 281.

We all know that the Counting the structures of the Recient war by means of State, Local and National Association, laboring testifier to the Unguran.

The juryer meet that Saturday moraling in response to the notice. Mr. L. G. Hine appeared for the property-holders, and Mr. Francis Miller for the District.

At 10 o'clock the party proceeded to the ground and viewed the line of the proposed road, together with the benefits or in juries liable to come to the adjacent land, and returned to the Court House by noon, and then proceeded to hear testimony on the subject.

Mr. Wm. H. McGinness, carpenter, testified to the cost of removing fences and houses and rebuilding them.

Mr. Kramer testified that If the road was run as p

Sunday Meeting at the Police Court-An found a piece of paper with

Hour with the Dashaways, An interesting Gospel temperance meeting Lincoln's name on it, a small pin cushion from was held yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in O'Meara's, on Fifteenth street, and a number of

solution where the particular house \$500, no s \$200, and the house \$500, no s \$200, and and compel him to raise the land to a corresponding height with the sewer. He had been confered \$75,000 for his place, and supposed at the point of \$100, and the particular himself \$100, and the later. The residual himself \$100, and the particular himself \$100, and \$ Instantly Kitted.

MORNING NEWS BY CABLE.

land.

Ondini and Magwende Burned-Surrender of Prominent Chiefs-French Republican Demonstration-Honors to the Memory of Thiers - Darien Canal Stock at a Dis-

count in London.

The South African War.

LONDON, Aug. 3 .- A dispatch from Capeit to a level with the top, and cost from \$16,000 town dated July 15th, via Maderia, says : General Crealock's cavalry have burned Ondini Mr. Clephane said that the jury were care and Mugwende on the Care and pon to condemn—for a road—lots owned by British advance. Dabulmanzi, Cetewayo's and Mugwende on the eastern line of the showe the jail, is likely to give opportunity for lively logal fighting, if it does not result in the entering of several suits for damages sustained by the property-holders, in consequence of its construction in the manner at present contracted for.

To avoid these difficulties as much as possible the District Commissioners adopted the dedge of condemning the ground where the sewer would be laid for a public roadway, and thereby getting the control of the ground within the possession of the District and blocking off all outside claims for damages for lightees sustained to abutting property. In puttance of this view, on July I, the following roads was ever been called for by any one open condemnation of them, and to get over this clear and blocking off all outside claims for damages for lightees sustained to abutting property. In puttance of this view, on July I, the following roads was sustained to abutting property. In puttance of this view, on July I, the following roads was in the commissioners of the District of Commissioners of the District and it remained for the jury to say what damages he would sustain under the proposed condemnation.

Whereas, the Commissioners of the District of Commissioners of the District Attorney know that a sewer is to be road the resonance of the District Attorney know that a sewer is to be from the case of the Commission of Commissioners of the District Attorney know that a sewer is to be from the case of the District Attorney brother, and several other important chiefs have

the expensive irregular cavalry. Celewayo is said to be in the lugone forces. EX-PRESIDENT THIERS' STATUE UNVEILED. NANCY, Aug. 3.—An enormous crowd was

And see if he will not know.

Mr. Kramer was recalled, and testified that Levienaut Hoxic had charge of the work and told him that back of his shaughter-house the sewer would be from five to six feet above ground. At this point the laquisition was adjourned until to-morrow at eleven A. M.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

A Report Vindicating the Secretary of the National Association.

The stated monthly meeting of the Mexican War Veteraus of Washington, D. C., took place Saturday night at 1115 Pennsylvania avenue. General Denver, the president, being absent, servative-Liberal republic such as M. Thiers

reated."
The speech of M. Simon is interesting as justifying his resistance to M. Jules Ferry's educational police by pointing to the example of M. Thiers. M. Simon has been accused by the Gambettists of Intending to make a bid for the premiership of the Nancy demonstra

tion. THE DARLEN CANAL. THE DARIEN CANAL.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Observer, in its financial article, amounces that in France the shares in the Lesseps Panama canal scheme are at two francs discount, and remarks that there is not likely to be any demand for them in England.

GARIBALDI AS AN ENGINEER GARHALDI AS AN ENGINEER.

ROME, Aug. 3.—General Garibaldi recommends a scheme for diverting the course of the River Po. He would have the river communicate in a straight line with Milan, there by a northerly head with Turin, and by despending its bed would secure direct communication with the security. with the sea.

LISTON, Aug. 3.—The Gazette has issued a notice stating that New York and New Jersey are considered to be infected with yellow fever. In regard to other Atlantic ports action is sus-

WASHED ASHORE.

The Hody of a Missing Washingtonian Found at Piney Point.

A body of a young man was found on the beach near Plucy Point, St. Mary's County, Mil., last Friday. It had evidently been in the water six or eight days, and the features could not be recognized. The body was that of a man about five feet six inches in height, and was dressed in a full suit of navy blue flumel, written upon it, a druggist's envelope with Dr

went into the store of B. Rich & Sans, Seventh be able to claim damages.

Mr. Hine—That is the question.

Mr. Miller—The District could do what they pleased, but the jury has nothing to do with that question. They are only to condemn for a road, and have nothing to do with the consequence.

Mr. Hine—Ah, then it is a trick to get this sewer through this ground.

Mr. Ciephane to Mr. Miller—Has there been any application from any citizen for this roadway?

Mr. Miller—I don't know snything about that. It has get nothing to do with it.

Mr. Clephane (read the law requiring the petitioning for public roads to be opened)—I

Mr. Clephane (read the law requiring the petitioning for public roads to be opened)—I At 9:45 Saturday right's man was alruck by between N and O streets, under the pretence